NOTE VII.

SIX NEW SPECIES OF THE MELOLONTHID GENUS APOGONIA

DESCRIBED BY

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Apogonia Hopei, n. sp.

Very closely allied to *A. nigricans* [1]) Hope, from Nepal (Gray's Zoological Miscellany, 1831, p. 23), agreeing with it in the most important characteristics, viz. size, unusually prominent and flattened anterior angles of the thorax, punctuation of the lateral portion of the elytra, smooth raised mesial line on the pygidium which latter is likewise subtruncate at the apex and has the raised apical margin of the truncation slightly emarginate in the middle, etc. but at once distinguished by the extremely closely punctured head and pronotum which gives to these parts an opaque appearance, very clearly to be seen even with the naked eye. The punctuation on the scutellum and elytra is somewhat stronger than in *nigricans*. In both species the anterior tarsi are slightly broader in the male than in the female.

Hab. Madras (Leyden Museum, British Museum and Mr. René Oberthür's collection).

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1) I am kindly informed by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, of the British Museum, that the name *nigrescens* (Cistula Entomologica, II, p. 223) is due to a slip of the pen. The name given by Hope is „*nigricans*", by a printer's error in Zool. Misc. *l. c.* changed in *migricans*.

Apogonia orbitalis, n. sp.

Resembling *A. metasternalis* Rits. [1]), from Saigon, as to size, colour and punctuation of the pronotum, but more broadly ovate, less parallel-sided, with smaller head and without the deep semicircular impression on the middle of the metasternum; moreover the tarsi are not thickened and the basal ventral segments are not opaque.

Length 9—9,5 mm. — Ovate, glabrous, black, the elytra with a purple or green hue, the under surface and legs sprinkled with pale coloured hairs.

The face is faintly impressed along the middle, and deeply punctured; the punctures are slightly elongate, smaller and wider apart than those on the clypeus which latter is separated from the face by a distinct suture preceded by a smooth streak which is provided with some strong punctures; the anterior margin of the clypeus is narrowly reflexed, faintly truncated in the middle, the truncation with rounded angles, the sides convergent in nearly straight lines; the eyes are placed in a lower level than the face which makes the inner orbits distinctly prominent.

The punctuation on the pronotum is somewhat finer than that on the face and very dense and even; the anterior angles of the prothorax are acute but not prominent, the sides (viewed laterally) much rounded just behind the middle and the posterior angles are very obtuse; the impressions on the basal margin in front of the lateral angles of the scutellum are present but not very distinct. The scutellum has in the basal angles some very distinct punctures.

The elytra are covered with punctures smaller than those in *metasternalis*; each elytron shows two very distinct narrow costae, the third (originating from the outside of the shoulders) is less distinct; along the sides are three

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1) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XVII, p. 207.

rows (the marginal one included) of strong punctures and the narrow space by which they are separated from the third costa bears a single row of similar punctures which row, in some individuals, is accompanied on the broadest portion by some irregularly placed punctures.

The propygidium rugosely, the pygidium and sides of abdomen very strongly punctured; the punctuation on the sides of the metasternum is finer but very close.

The anterior tibiae are tridentate, the upper tooth is obsolete.

This species is the true *Apogonia varians* Chevrol. i. l. of which the type is to be found in Mr. E. Brenske's collection.

Hab. Malacca, Perak, and Singapore (Leyden Museum).

In Mr. René Oberthür's collection are two specimens from the late H. W. Bates' collection labelled »Kulu: India", which evidently belong to this species. A similar label is attached to an *Apogonia* from the same sources identified by me with the aid of the type as *Apogonia simplex* Sharp, which latter species, like *orbitalis*, inhabits Malacca. As it is not very probable that these two species have such a wide geographical range (Kulu is situated in the Kangra district of the Punjab, North West Hindostan), I am inclined to believe that the three mentioned specimens erroneously are labelled »Kulu" instead of »Malacca".

Apogonia Brenskei, n. sp.

This species may be recognized by its very densely punctured head and pronotum, smooth scutellum, raised line along the sides of the abdomen and tridentate anterior tibiae.

Length 7,5—8 mm. — Elongate ovate; glabrous, black, above with dark green or purple tinges, the antennae and palpi pale ferruginous, the legs pitchy brown.

The clypeus rounded, not emarginate in front, separated from the face by a distinct suture, the anterior margin reflexed, the punctuation agreeing with that of the face where it is not coarse but very dense.

The prothorax is strongly transverse; its surface is somewhat uneven, especially laterally, and very densely covered with punctures which, on the middle, are a trifle smaller than those on the face; moreover a more or less distinct smooth line is often to be seen along the middle and the basal margin also is smooth; the sides are rounded just behind the middle when viewed laterally, the basal angles are obtuse, the anterior ones acute and very slightly protruding. The scutellum is smooth, entirely impunctate or with a few fine punctures, and of an almost regular triangular shape with slightly convex sides.

The elytra are strongly punctured, with two very distinct narrow costae of about equal width; the third costa is not discernible as the punctures on this part of the elytra are in regular rows.

The propygidium is somewhat rugosely, the pygidium coarsely punctured, the latter shows sometimes an indication of a mesial keel. The punctuation on the metasternum agrees with that of the abdomen. The opaque impunctate portion of the latter which is covered by the elytra is, on the sides (not continued along the propygidium), sharply separated from the lower punctate portion by a raised line.

The anterior tibiae are tridentate in both sexes, the upper tooth is small but distinct.

In the male the antennal club is distinctly longer than in the female, and its anterior tarsi are broader.

Hab. Ruby-mines in Upper Burma, at an elevation of 1200—2300 meter. (Mr. René Oberthür's collection and Leyden Museum).

I have named this species after Mr. Ernst Brenske, of Potsdam, the well-known student of the Coleopterous family Melolonthidae.

Apogonia Oberthürii, n. sp.

Agreeing with *A. neglecta* Brenske [1]) in shape and in the asymmetrical emargination of the clypeus, but quite distinct by its strong punctuation and by its tridentate anterior tibiae.

Long. 8 mm. — Glabrous, black, the head, pronotum and scutellum with green and coppery tinges, the antennae, palpi and tarsi dark ferruginous. The under surface and legs sprinkled with white bristles.

The head large; the clypeus deeply and asymmetrically emarginate so that the left lobe is broader than the right one; the emargination forms a double curvature, viz. upward and inward; the anterior margin is reflexed and the punctuation wider apart in the middle than at the sides; the clypeus is separated from the face by a distinct suture; the face is rather remotely covered with strong punctures.

The prothorax is strongly transverse, rather, remotely covered with strong punctures which are somewhat closer set and larger in the basal angles; the sides (viewed laterally) are strongly rounded just behind the middle; the basal angles are very obtuse, the anterior ones acute but not prominent; the middle-lobe of the base is broadly subtruncate. The scutellum is broader than long, broadly rounded at the tip, and provided with distinct punctures, especially on its posterior half.

The elytra are covered with punctures considerably larger than those on the pronotum and becoming larger towards the end; those on the space between the 1st and 2nd costa are larger than those between the sutural interstice and the 1st costa; the punctures behind the shoulders are the smallest; the interspaces between the punctures, as well as the sutural interstices and the costae bear some very minute punctures. The sutural interstices are

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1) Stettiner Entom. Zeitung, LV, 1894, p. 275.

broader than the costae; the 2nd costa is somewhat obsolete posteriorly; the 3rd costa is not discernible as the punctures on this part of the elytra are in regular rows.

The propygidium is somewhat rugosely, the pygidium extremely coarsely punctured. The punctuation on the metasternum agrees with that of the abdomen.

The anterior tibiae are tridentate.

Hab. Southern Palawan. (Mr. René Oberthür's collection and Leyden Museum).

Named after my friend René Oberthür who kindly offered one of his two specimens of this and the following species to our Museum.

Apogonia magnifica, n. sp.

A conspicuous species of moderate size (11—12 mm.), glabrous and of a splendid bright golden green colour above, body beneath and legs coppery, the former as well as the propygidium sprinkled with minute white scales; the punctures on the pygidium bear a narrow white scale or a bristle; the tibiae and tarsi are of a paler colour than the femora.

The clypeus is broadly but not deeply emarginate anteriorly, the sides are convergent in straight lines, the front angles rounded; the surface rather densely covered with deep punctures and separated from the face by a distinct suture. The face remotely covered with punctures which are much smaller than those on the clypeus, and provided, at the middle of the base, with a shallow, more or less triangular impression.

The prothorax regularly convex, covered with punctures which are as large and as widely spread as those on the face; the sides (viewed laterally) are strongly rounded just behind the middle, the basal angles obtuse, the anterior ones acute and slightly prominent. The scutellum almost impunctate, only with a few very fine punctures.

The elytra are regularly convex on their anterior half, flattened on the declivous posterior portion, which makes the apical callus very conspicuous. The punctures on the elytra are somewhat larger than those on the pronotum, but likewise wide apart; the two costae are rather obsolete, the first is broader than the second especially towards the end, and both have some fine punctures along the middle; along the sides are five rows of punctures (the 5th is marginal) and on the interstices between them a row of finer punctures is present; on the most lateral interstice these punctures are somewhat larger.

The propygidium is shallowly and very regularly punctured, the punctures are scale-bearing. The punctures on the pygidium are large and deep but not densely set and provided with an elongate scale or bristle. The punctures on the sterna and abdomen are likewise scale-bearing.

The anterior tibiae are strongly tridentate.

Hab. Philippine Islands. — Two specimens from Mr. René Oberthür's collection, one of which is now in the Leyden Museum.

Apogonia adoretoides, n. sp.

Resembling in general appearance the genus *Adoretus* whence I have derived the specific name.

Length 9 mm. — Elongate ovate, parallel-sided; brown, the head and tibiae blackish, the femora chestnut, the palpi and antennae pale testaceous. Entirely covered with a fine glittering gray pubescence, which is sparse on the legs, and longer and of a ferruginous colour on the outer margin of the elytra.

The head unusually large, strongly and confluently punctured, the punctures forming irregular transverse ridges and giving the face a somewhat scaly appearance; the clypeus almost regularly rounded, the anterior margin reflexed, separated from the face by a distinct suture; its punctuation similar to that of the face.

The prothorax very short, shorter than the height of the face, and consequently strongly transverse; the sides (when viewed laterally) strongly rounded behind the middle, the anterior angles acute but not at all protruding, the basal ones broadly rounded almost without perceptible angle, the middle-lobe faintly indicated, the base finely margined; the pronotum very regularly densely punctured. The scutellum broadly rounded posteriorly, its punctuation similar to that of the pronotum.

The elytra extremely densely and regularly punctured all over (the punctures finer and closer set than those on the pronotum), the presence of the two costae only indicated by their faint convexity, the second one even almost imperceptible.

The punctures on the under surface are somewhat wider apart than those on the elytra, the middle of the metasternum, however, is much more distantly punctured; the punctuation on the propygidium agrees with that of the abdomen, that on the pygidium is stronger and wider apart. The femora are sparsely, the tibiae strongly punctured.

The anterior tibiae have two very strong teeth, and the indication of a third one towards the middle.

Hab. Luzon: Philippine Islands. — The Leyden Museum has received from the Dresden Museum a specimen of this curious species bearing the number 6235.

Leyden Museum, May 1897.